FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET EMBASSY TO MARK BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PY112116 Buenos Aires in Spanish 1940 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- The Soviet Embassy in this capital on 1741 Rodriquez Pena Street will open a book of condolences tomorrow due to the death of Leonid Brezhnev, top Soviet leader.

The embassy has reported that the book will be open for signatures tomorrow, Saturday and Monday from 1000 to 1200 and from 1500 to 1700.

No Official Condolences

PY120258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (AFP) -- More than 12 hours after the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was reported here, only the Argentine morning newspapers have given wide coverage to the event. However, neither the independent LA RAZON nor the popular CRONICA published any commentaries or editorials; they only reproduced reports from international press agencies.

LA RAZON said in a headline Brezhnev died today, adding that the news has had world repercussion. The last page also covers this event; it shows several pictures of the Soviet leader with members of the Politburo in Red Square on Labor Day; Brezhnev kissing Jimmy Carter, welcoming Richard Nixon and shaking hands with Senator Edward Kennedy.

CRONICA published on the front page: "Unexpected Death of Brezhnev." In the inside pages, the newspaper published reports from international news agencies and four photographs; in particular one when Brezhnev visited Indira Gandhi and another welcoming the shah of Iran in the Kremlin.

JUNTA APPROVES NATIONAL ACCORD GUIDELINES

PY110113 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- It was officially reported tonight that the military junta has approved the guidelines for the national accord and that it will address a message to the nation tomorrow. The information is included in the following communique:

"Today at 1700, the military junta held a meeting at the "Condor" building, air force headquarters, attended by Army Commander Cristino Nicolaides, Navy Commander Ruben Franco, and Air Force Commander Jorge Hughes."

"During the meeting, the military junta decided to approve the guidelines for the national accord which will be submitted to the executive branch and which will be disclosed through an address to the nation that the military junta will deliver on 11 November 1982 at 9 pm."

"In keeping with the agenda, the military junta discussed the steps that will be taken regarding the analysis and evaluation of responsibilities of those involved in the political, military and strategic leadership of the South Atlantic conflict. In this regard, the junta decided to establish a commission made up of high-ranking army, navy and air force officers."

"Also discussed were other issues pertaining to the present national situation. The meeting ended at 9 pm."

Message to Nation

PY120143 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text of message to the nation and guidelines for a national accord issued by the Argentina military junta on 11 November in Buenos Aires -- read by announcer]

[Text] In June 1982, the armed forces undertook the commitment before the Argentine people to guarantee institutional normalization by the first months of 1984. Today, at the final stage of the path toward this objective, the Argentine nation is faced with the choice of moving toward a refurbished nation on its way toward greatness or toward a nation plunged in disagreements and futile confrontation.

The difficulties which besiege us are not only political and economic. These difficulties have deep-rooted spiritual connotations because the Argentine family has been deeply wounded by indifference, uncertainty and rancour.

This crisis -- which is neither the worst nor the first that we Argentines have lived through -- is the result of all the mistakes that all of us have committed at one time or another, and it is also the consequence of us not being able to overcome egotism, humbly reconciling individual or factional positions for the benefit of the supreme interests of the nation and the common well-being.

The lessons taught by our history tell us that similar situations can only be dealt with when greatness and a conciliatory spirit become the force generating constructive attitudes by those who play significant roles within society.

Aware of its responsibilities, the military junta feels the imperative need to call for national unity and concord as the ineluctable guarantee for the attainment of the objectives which all of us Argentines seek to fulfill: the full validity of the National Constitution and orderly progress toward this validity. This need is not felt exclusively by the armed forces, but fully echoes the desires of all responsible sectors of our society; desires which have been clearly interpreted and voiced by the Catholic Church.

In order to allow the future constitutional government to take over its responsibility under the best possible conditions, the armed forces feel that it is absolutely necessary to do everything possible for it today, without any other conditions than the common desire to guarantee the definite stability of the system of government that the Constitution calls for. For this, the armed forces seek to reconcile viewpoints, requirements and proposals to draw up between all of us, foolowing the principles of unselfishness and patriotism, the basic agreements capable of giving rise to lasting national unity.

After more than a century of peace, the Argentine society must now deal with the consequences of cruel struggles that had to be waged against colonialism to defend the nation's sovereignty and freedom, as well as against subversion. After having emerged victorious from the latter and having experienced the frustrating reality of a military defeat in the former, we are capable of evaluating and assuming the consequences. The two wars have left wounds which must be healed for the benefit of order, national security, domestic peace and the lasting institutional stability of the Argentine nation.

In keeping with the above, the military junta has entrusted the national executive branch with the extraordinary responsibility of reaching an accord with leaders throughout the nation in order to reestablish the national institutions. For this, the armed forces have issued a directive which will allow us to begin this task and have committed their full support to this effort at reconciliation.

The convocation is hereby made. The call is directed at the leading actors of all national sectors. Our fatherland expects us to react with fervor and unselfishness so that we can follow together, calmly and without offending each other, the path toward national greatness.

God, upon whom we call for protection, and the future generations that move us to overcome these difficult times, will bear witness to the behavior and attitudes that we are prepared to assume.

Directive of the Military Junta to the National Executive Branch To Carry Out the National Accord

1. Purpose.

To provide the basic guidelines capable of directing the national executive branch in the implementation of actions aimed at bringing about the institutionalization of the nation in the first month of 1984 and at creating the conditions necessary for the establishment of a stable democracy.

2. Objectives

To agree with the representative sectors of the nation on the essential aspects of the policies and actions which the government will carry out during the period of time left before the full institutionalization of the nation is completed.

To guarantee a harmonious and orderly transfer of power to the new government so as to ensure that it will have constitutional stability.

3. Basic Premises

A. The highly patriotic and ethical political activity, endowed with a profound sense of historical awareness through which the national accord will be sought, must be met with a sense of greatness capable of allowing all sectors involved to reach the necessary agreements.

B. The military junta has entrusted primary responsibility for the task of bringing about national accord to the national executive branch, which will enjoy complete freedom of action for this purpose.

C. The effects toward the attainment of the national accord will respect the provisions of the National Constitution and will avoid raising restrictions or impositions capable of thwarting the necessary freedom of action of future constitutional governments.

D. Basic agreements, capable of reducing to a minimum the sources of friction which could envolve into factors that could disrupt the future political stability or harm the basic institutions of the nation, will be sought.

E. The decision to participate in the national accord will be freely made by the representative national sectors, and abstentions will not affect the institutionalization of the nation within the established deadlines.

4. Subjects for the National Accord

The military junta has conveyed separately to the national executive branch the subjects for the national accord that will be the basis for drawing up a working plan that will allow this branch to immediately begin implementing the task assigned by the present directive.

This agenda covers a broad spectrum of matters of indubitable national impact, among which the following could be mentioned in view of their significance:

A. Enforcement of the state of siege
B. Mechanism and sequence of the elections and the transfer of Pocty (electoral law and timetable)
C. Antiterrorist struggle
D. Missing persons
E. Economic plan
F. Foreign debt
G. Yacyreta
H. 1984 budget
I. Law 22105 (labor unions)
J. Law 22269 (social projects)
K. Malvinas conflict
L. Southern dispute (Beagle)
LL. Investigation of illegal deals
M. Job stability of judges
N. Constitutional role of the armed forces in the next national government.

5. Coordination and Liaison

The tasks of coordination and liaison between the national executive branch and the military junta will be carried out by the secretaries general of the armed forces and of the presidency of the nation.

ARMY CHIEF NICOLAIDES OPPOSES EARLY ELECTIONS

PY101811 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] Salta (DYN-NA) -- Army Commander-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides said here yesterday the armed forces are currently studying "possible and adequate" answers to the problem of the disappeared, while he denied that the army is in a "state of deliberation." Speaking on his arrival in Salta, where he will be observing military exercises close to the Chilean border Nicolaides refused to specify when the military would speak out on the disappeared and said "answers will be given as soon as they have been worked out." He also admitted "some want to see the army in state of deliberation," but this is "in no way" taking place.

Referring to the country's return to democracy, the army head said his service "guarantees its committment (to such a return) within the time frame already set" and added he does not believe in moving up the date of elections, though he admitted the possibility "is being studied."

Nicolaides also mentioned the army's "ample" relationship with the national press and stated "there is a complete freedom of the press in the country and I fully respect it."

Clarifies Statement

PY102031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1831 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) -- The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, denied here today that he said that it was difficult to move up the date of the elections. In answer to a question, he said: "I did not say this exactly. What I said was that there is a date for this commitment, the first months of 1984, and in order to achieve a constitutional solution it is necessary to prepare a comprehensive program which must include a perfectly well organized and orderly solution. This is what I meant."

ECONOMY MINISTER WEHBE SAYS IMF LOAN APPROVED

PY111517 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2255 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe asserted this afternoon that the general manager's office of the IMF is "willing to support Argentina's request for a standby loan."

The official termed the attitude of "that internal body of the organization as decisive in order to obtain the contingency loan," and stated that "the IMF's management will submit the standby request to the organization's executive directors of the basis of a reactivation program."

Wehbe reported that "the IMF's management agrees with the economic reactivation and readjustment program that has been submitted by the Argentine Government. "This program," he said, "has the primary objective of reestablishing conditions that will ensure economic growth and a balanced balance of payments." The loan, approximately $2 billion, will be granted within a 90-day period.

The minister made these remarks during the course of a press conference in which he was very vague in giving precise details of how economic growth will be achieved with the continuous devaluations that depress real salaries. In this respect, Wehbe could only indicate that "the statistics demonstrate that there is a certain reactivation," although he did not provide the figures to support his assertion.

Wehbe stated that the discussions about "the program that is to be applied in Argentina were held in Buenos Aires with the IMF mission that visited the country and were concluded in Washington by officials of the government. "The basis of the agreement that was reached in Buenos Aires was not modified," he added.

The minister announced that "talks will begin tomorrow with the private banking sector in order to obtain a $1 billion loan." In this respect, the official states that "the rumors about alleged obstacles in obtaining this loan were pure conjecture," and denied rumors indicating that Argentina was in a difficult position with the international bank due to current political and social conditions. "The conditions are there," he said, when correcting a journalist who had asked him whether the "atmosphere was comfortable."

Wehbe also refused to comment on the results of a meeting this afternoon with representatives of the Morgan Guaranty Trust. When asked to either confirm or deny the rumors that this bank opposes the contingency loan, Wehbe could only say that "it is not by custom to reveal the contents of private conversations."

The minister was optimistic about the evolution of the economy, "which will be based on the reactivation of the agricultural sector at the outset. The only way Argentina can pay its debts is by growing," Wehbe asserted. He also stressed that "inflation will be fought with the increased activity of the productive apparatus."

The official stated that "there will be a greater level of activity in the industrial sector together with the reactivation of the agricultural sector." Wehbe stressed that this increased activity of the productive apparatus will be strengthened with the implementation of "several investment projects in the gas and oil sectors that will yield fruit in 3 years."

Regarding the public works program, he said that "the budget readjustment law has been signed for the disbursement of the funds, but it has a mistake that must be corrected in order to free the funds and begin the public works."

On returning to the topic of the IMF, the minister stressed that "the period for obtaining the loan is 90 days." On referring to the conditions of the program, he concluded by saying that "they had not been changed in the United States; they are the same as those that were agreed upon in Buenos Aires."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FALKLANDS ISSUE, U.S. VOTE

PY112105 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari today praised Venezuela's attitude during the UN debate over the Malvinas, remarking that the speech delivered by the Venezuelan alternate delegate, whose closing words were "Finally the Malvinas Islands are Argentine," had been extraordinary.

The minister, who talked to reporters tonight, said that, based on information from direct sources as well as from Argentine Ambassador to Venezuela Francisco Moyano, "recent reports about differences between Argentina and Venezuela are baseless and were denied by the Venezuelan representative to the United Nations."

Aguirre Lanari also eloquently praised the multiparty group delegation to the United Nations headed by Enrique Vanoli. Lanari said that the presence of the delegation was very positive because Argentina maintains that the southern islands issue is the cause of the nation, of the people, and not just of a government. "The fact that Enrique Vanoli was heading the multiparty group delegation was highly constructive," he went on, "and therefore I asked him to stay a few more days at the United Nations."

When asked about the U.S. vote in favor of the Malvinas cause, he replied that the United States is taking positive steps and that the full value of its gesture should be acknowledged fairly, because Great Britain has exerted considerable pressure on important countries and on British Commonwealth members as well.

Aguirre Lanari announced that Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriquez will visit Argentina next month, and that the foreign minister of another important country -- which he declined to identify -- will also visit Argentina before the end of the year.

In conclusion, he said that at the OAS General Assembly -- scheduled to start next Monday -- Argentina will submit a project upholding the decision which 90 countries made on the Malvinas and the southern archipelagoes at the United Nations.

Aguirre Lanari will leave for Washington next Saturday in order to attend the OAS meeting. He is due to return on the following Saturday or, at the latest, on Sunday.

BRAZIL REPORTEDLY SEEKS TO MEDIATE WITH U.S.

PY101736 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina Carlos Duarte da Rocha has reportedly offered his country's good offices in seeking to recompose the deteriorated relations between Buenos Aires and Washington. The diplomat reportedly made the proposal yesterday at a meeting he held with Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari. Da Rocha reportedly expressed his country's good intentions in this respect in the fact of the forthcoming visit to Brazil of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The possibility that Da Rocha and Aguirre Lanari may have discussed an eventual meeting between the Argentine and Brazilian presidents was not ruled out. It was noted, however, that despite being feasible, the meeting will not take place soon.

Da Rocha and Aguirre Lanari discussed the agenda of the next conference of River Plate Basin countries to be held in Brasilia on 6-7 December, when the foreign ministers of the member countries -- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay -- will discuss hydroelectric projects and other issues.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 10 NOV

PY101737 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1624 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) -- Italian Foreign Ministry official Giuseppe Avitabile, who arrived here today, will not hold talks with diplomats of San Martin Palace, Argentine Foreign Ministry sources said. It has been reported that Avitabile was sent to our country to hold talks in connection with the alleged cases of missing persons of Italian descent in our country. It was learned from all sources asked thus far that Avitabile was not scheduled to meet with any Argentine Government official.

SILES ZUAZO EXPRESSES REGRET OVER BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA120305 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 11 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo expressed his profound regret and that of this people for the unfortunate death of the president of the Soviet Union and secretary general of the Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev.

The message of the chief of state was preceded by another message from Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado to Soviet Foreign Minster Andrey Gromyko expressing their condolences and that of their people for this unfortunate loss.

FOREIGN MINISTER, NOT PRESIDENT, TO OAS ASSEMBLY

PY101452 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Authorized spokesmen of the Foreign Ministry have pointed out that President Siles Zuazo never stated that he would attend the 12th period of sessions of the OAS General Assembly which will start on 15 November in Washington.

The spokesmen pointed out that due to a misinterpretation by a sector of the media, it was stated that the chief of state would attend the aforementioned meeting of foreign ministers of the hemisphere which will discuss Bolivia's landlocked situation as well as other subjects regarding the continent such as the North-South dialogue, the need for a new international economic order, the Malvinas, etc.

The explanation by the Foreign Ministry through reliable sources was in response to a press report datelined Washington which states that the confirmation of President Siles Zuazo's participation in the OAS meeting is still being awaited.

During an informal chat which President Siles Zuazo held with journalists a week after he assumed the presidency, he stated that he would travel to New York to appear before the United Nations to request continental and international solidarity for consolidating the democratic process and overcoming the economic crisis. This statement was seemingly misinterpreted by some official and international sectors of the media which stated that the president would also attend the next OAS meeting.

The Foreign Ministry sources stated that Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado will attend the 12th OAS meeting where he will give a speech in which he will disclose Bolivian international policy.

SILES ZUAZO GETS STRONG SUPPORT IN POTOSI

PY111355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Potosi, Bolivia, 10 Nov (AFP) -- After approving drastic measures that have provoked a very deep social concern, President Hernan Siles Zuazo came out on top of his first popularity test, which occurred 30 days after being sworn in, when he received the strong support of this mining town.

The chief of state gave an important speech in which he said that Bolivians must still suffer some sacrifices in the economic sector.

The president participated in a very large demonstration that had been organized by the governing Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) at which he was also declared (?guest) of honor.

Expressions of friendliness toward the government were noted during the parade. Demonstations of understanding regarding the economic measures that were adopted a few days could also be noted.

A leader of the Departamental Labor Central (COD), moreover, said that "the recently adopted measures are pushing the cost of living up and this will make it more difficult for the people to purchase indispensable foodstuffs."

The prefect of Potosi Department, David Vila, in a speech that he addressed to the chief of state and to the ministers of the interior, mines and metallurgy and information called Siles Zuazo a champion of democracy. Later on he said that the people of Potosi will defend the democratic process, asking that it be expanded so that the new political rules of the game can permit a definitive implementation of human rights in Bolivia.

For his part, the chief of state said that there will be greater sacrifices for the people to make in the near future, but that these sacrifices will allow the loaf of bread to be much larger. Siles Zuazo stressed, moreover, that the economic situation inherited from the government [words indistinct] in the middle of institutionalized corruption.

He also proposed the reconstruction of the fatherland for Bolivians so that those who do not want democracy can never return to the country, referring, with those words, to those who have exploited and corrupted the nation.

Later on, Siles Zuazo said in making a call to Bolivian workers, that what is not within the reach of the people of the state must not be asked for. He reported that the government is reducing public expenditures substantially and that the minimum salary that has been demanded by the powerful mining sector will be implemented gradually.

Finally, he stated that worker comanagement must be defined by the labor unions of the state organizations.

He formulated a harsh (?and drastic) evaulation of the military regimes, and he added that we have to eliminate the drug traffickers and the paramilitary groups, not only with the resources of the Interior Ministry, but also with the consensus of the Bolivian people. Finally, he urged those present to inform on and denounce drug traffickers.

COMIBOL HAS NO OFFICIAL REPORT ON STRIKES

PY101500 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Oscar Torrico, general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol], stated yesterday that this organization has no official report on stoppages or strikes in the various mining districts under its control. In flatly denying rumors in this regard which were spread by several sectors of the media, Torrico stated that activities were carried out normally in the mining districts but that nevertheless many of the miners held meetings to analyze the measures recently disclosed.

During the press conference held by the COMIBOL management Torrico referred to the situation of the Comibol supply stores. He pointed out that despite the effort and good intentions of Comibol authorities there are still problems regarding the supply of goods but that this does not mean that we have neglected the problem. Nevertheless, This problem is being solved gradually, although not in the way we would have liked.

3-DAYS MOURNING, MESSAGE ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PY112248 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo today signed a decree declaring official mourning throughout the country for 3 days to observe the death of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the same time, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro sent to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, a message lamenting Leonid Brezhnev's death. It stated: Sadly moved by the report of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, I wish to convey to your excellency my most sincere condolences. My highest regards.

ENDERS ARRIVES TO PREPARE FOR REAGAN'S VISIT

PY061942 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and Michael Deaver, deputy chief White House adviser, have arrived in the country.

A group of 30 persons are here to prepare the visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who will visit Brazil from 30 November to 2 December. The U.S. team will meet tomorrow with presidential officials to prepare the final details of Reagan's visit to Brazil.

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN RALLY ENDS IN VIOLENCE

PY102155 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 82

[Text] To avoid incidents such as those in Santa Maria and Rio de Janeiro, the Curitiba security forces decided to act openly and decisively. Result: More than 100 persons were arrested -- "because they went to extremes," according to a military police officer -- hundreds of persons were beaten up by the military police shock battalion, and some journalists were even attacked when trying to film, take pictures or even write down what was happening. All this was carried out with the help of soldiers from some city garrisons, who were excused from service yesterday afternoon to "enhance the rally," as some would say. Four Copel [Parana State Electric Power Company] employees confirmed that they were excused from work after 1700 although they assured that they were "with the PDS [Social Democratic Party] since Saul Raiz is their candidate." Hundreds of employees from other companies, such as the Banco do Estado and Sanepar, were also excused from work.

The atmosphere of the rally was completely normal until the president arrived. When the delegation ascended the platform, the military police began to reinforce the police already in place. When Jaime Lerner began to speak, a crowd at the end of the square began booing and shouting the name of Jose Richa, and the police began to quietly make some arrests.

The situation was aggravated when the president began to speak. The group that was booing and shouting Richa's name was dispersed with some violence. In a few minutes, several police trucks were filled and many people were beaten. When the president called those who were booing him "ill-bred," the military police arrived with a shock battalion heavily equipped with shields, helmets and clubs. The MP's proceeded to clear some paths in the crowd and began making mass arrests while their agents pointed out those who were agitating the crowd.

Even then, approximately 1,000 persons who were cordoned off from the crowd in the middle of the square continued shouting "Get out, Figueiredo, your time has come" and "Get out, Ney Braga." Meanwhile, persons in the other half of the square were singing about the president, calling him "king of democracy," along with the help of loudspeakers.

In the midst of the uproar, the army recruits prevented the television stations from filming those being detained, and the camera of a Curitiba television technician was damaged. Amidst the confusion, an O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO reporter was attacked by a policeman, who later excused himself: "Look, young man, I have nothing against you, but they ordered us to attack and we have to obey." A certain Captain Zelinski, who was in charge of the whole operation, was unable to control himself even in front of the reporters: "That group over there — he was pointing to some persons who were booing -- hit them with your clubs." Meanwhile, the recruits prevented the photographers and cameramen from documenting the event.

President Threatens Force

PY102338 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo warned yesterday in Juiz de Fora that he will use "all legal means" to guarantee his right to speak without being interrupted by hostile demonstrations, in clear reference to the boos he encountered on Sunday in Rio de Janeiro which prevented him from speaking. "Tomorrow, if the law must be used to guarantee freedom of expression -- Figueiredo stated in a meeting -- they will accuse the forces of repression, and that the opening process has failed. They can say whatever they feel like saying, but I will use all legal means to be able to speak at a public rally."

In Rio de Janeiro, Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila stated that "the president will resort to all legal means, even the police force, to exercise his right to speak in public. With this, the government will prevent organized groups from disturbing the order at political meetings."

ATTACKS ON SEVERAL CANDIDATES REPORTED

PMDB Candidate Killed

PY102346 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 82 p 8

[Excerpt] While complaining about the destruction of his campaign posters, Jorge Edecio dos Santos, 33, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] candidate for councilman in the city of Satuba, 35 km from Maceio, was killed on Sunday night by a gun fired by military police soldier Clovis Aurelio de Gouveia Jr., who was with his brother, Antonio Aurelio de Gouveia Neto, and his father, PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidate for councilman Clovis Aurelio de Gouveia.

According to eyewitnesses questioned by police, the PMDB candidate caught the soldier red-handed sticking his father's campaign posters on top of his posters, and on starting an argument, was shot in the face and killed instantly.

Other Incidents

PY110254 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Rose de Freitas, PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] candidate for the legislative assembly of Espirito Santo, and Paulo Stefenoni, PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidate for mayor of Colatina, 120 km from Vitoria, were shot at night before last. Because of the prevailing violence, Max Mauro, regional president of the PMDB has asked the regional electoral court to send in federal forces to protect the elections scheduled for 15 November.

In Vitoria de Santo Antao County, in Pernambuco, yesterday two gunmen shot Manuel Alcides de Sousa, PMDB candidate for mayor of Gloria de Goita. Alcides de Sousa has been hospitalized in serious condition.

Troops To Be Sent

PY110148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The Superior Electoral Court approved today in Brasilia the sending of federal troops to the States of Acre, Bahia and Para to maintain order on 15 November on the occasion of the general elections.

The sending of federal troops was requested by the electoral courts of those states, whose members do not feel sufficient guarantees exist for the elections.

During the past few weeks, more than 20 persons have been murdered during the electoral campaign for 22 state governors, 25 senators and 479 federal deputies, 949 state deputies and for mayors and councilmen of the 4,000 Brazilian municipalities.

JOURNALIST LOSES GOVERNMENT HOUSE CREDENTIALS

PY111220 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Planalto spokesman Carlos Atila said yesterday that "on orders from President Figueiredo" the Government House credentials of journalist Maria Tereza Cardoso of JORNAL DO BRASIL have been taken away. Seeking to justify the loss of the journalist's credentials, Atila said that she had "repeatedly published untrue reports."

Editor's note: The last report written by journalist Tereza Cardoso while accredited to Government House was published in last Sunday's issue of JORNAL DO BRASIL on page 12 under the title: "Figueiredo Reacts To Booing by Hurling Charges at the Extreme Left." "Neither this report -- sent from Santa Maria (RS) [Rio Grande do Sul]" -- nor any other report written by the journalist has ever been denied during the 5 months she has been accredited to the Planalto Palace. JORNAL DO BRASIL has complete faith in the accuracy of the work performed throughout this period by journalist Tereza Cardoso.

HONDURAN OFFICIAL ON CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE

PY101819 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2035 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 9 Nov (LATIN, REUTER) -- A Honduran Government emissary today concluded an official mission in Brazil designed to seek Brazil's support for the restoration of peace in Central America, official sources reported. Ambassador Roberto Martinez Ordonez left for Lima today, thus continuing his tour of several South American countries, the sources added.

Martinez Ordonez met here last night with Jose Baena Soares, Itamaraty's secretary general, to convey to him the Honduran views on the Central American situation and, in particular, on the tense Honduran-Nicaraguan border situation, Honduran Embassy sources stated.

The Honduran diplomat told the local press last night that he found an optimum response on the part of the Brazilian authorities when expressing the need for Brazilian moral support for the restoration of peace in Central America. We do not expect the Latin American countries to resolve our problems, but we believe that it is important to have the region's support in order to attain peace, Martinez Ordonez told journalists.

Martinez Ordonez denied recent reports disseminated by some U.S. newspapers that the Honduran Government agrees to the use of Honduran territory for staging an attack against Nicaragua in order to destabilize the Sandinist government.

BREZHNEV'S DEATH ELICITS NO OFFICIAL REACTION

PY112250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 11 Nov (AFP) -- So far the death of Soviet chief of state Leonid Brezhnev, who in September 1973 broke off relations with Gen Augusto Pinochet's government, has elicited no official reaction in Chile. News media circles have pointed out that Brezhnev had maintained a permanently hostile attitude toward the Chilean military regime which ousted late socialist President Salvador Allende.

ROK'S KIM SANG-HYOP INVITED TO VISIT DEC 1982

PY110145 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 220 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-Hyop has been invited to visit Chile. Chilean Vice Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias, who is visiting South Korea, has given him a letter in which Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames officially invites him to visit Chile in December of 1982.

Covarrubias is attending meetings of the first joint Korean-Chilean cooperation committee, where positive results have been achieved in the areas of marine, forestry and minerial resources.

ECONOMY MINISTER FORESEES COMMERCIAL SLOWDOWN

PY120147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The economic slowdown will be felt more intensely in the commerical sector, Economy Minister Rolf Luders said. He made this statement at the opening of the third American businessmen's congress, being held at the (Carreras) Hotel.

Luders also said that the principles of the government's subsidization policy should be redefined with the following objectives: create an adequate environment where businessmen and workers can join efforts; make sure that income is equitably distributed; and create a stable, consistent and efficient environment where the private sector may operate. He stressed that, in the social area, subsidization should be aimed at helping the poor. Thus, he explained, a fiscal effort is now being made to mitigate the effects of unemployment.

He reiterated that the economy is expected to decline by 13 percent this year. However, he contended that the decline in the commerical sector will be higher due to both the inevitable deterioration of the profit margin and the decline in sales resulting from the slump in imports and income. In this regard, he said that the commerical sector has been hurt by high local and international interest rates, but that such rates are expected to be lower and more stable starting next year.

He stressed that the government will maintain the existing policy of economic freedom. However, he added, in the future, more emphasis will have to be placed on the public sector's policy of cooperation with the private sector.

BETANCUR EXPRESSES REGRET AT BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA111826 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Colombian Government expressed regret today at the death of Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev, which took place on Wednesday and was announced this morning. Conservative President Belisario Betancur described the deceased leader as "one of the greatest contemporary leaders" and stated that he had outlined "a policy of development and peace" for the Soviet Union. "What will happen now is unpredictable," Betancur said, commenting on the future of the Soviet Union, but he noted that he trusted that "world peace will receive great encouragement." Betancur also said that Colombian-Soviet relations are normal and friendly. He recalled that the Moscow government has links with Colombia in very important hydroelectric projects.

BETANCUR WARNS OF NATIONALIZATION 'IF NECESSARY'

PA101510 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur warned a few hours ago that "if we are forced to nationalize, we are ready to do so, over and above any consideration for private interests and regardless of their size or origin." Betancur made his statement at a ceremony at which the first and second superintendents of the National Bank took office.

Betancur said for the first time that he has warned foreign bankers, who are worried about possible problems in the country's financial system, that "the situation in Colombia is completely different from that in other Latin American countries." He said, "we are not in the midst of a catastrophe. We are preventing it, we have managed to overcome it, and we have the means to face the shock of the storm." The president explained, however, that "we don't want to adopt extreme measures like other countries, but if necessary we are ready to nationalize enterprises for the good of the community."

GUERRILLAS CONTINUE NATIONWIDE ATTACKS

PA101650 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2233 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 9 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The army reported this afternoon that one guerrilla and one civilian were killed today during an attack by commandos of the so-called "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC) on Puerto Valdivia in Antioquia Department, 600 km northwest of Bogota. The same source reported that the attack was repelled by the police, but that six policemen were wounded. During their escape the rebels took landowner Elias Perez hostage.

The command of approximately 50 men and 10 women destroyed the local police station with grenades and fire bombs, took medicine and supplies, protested an amnesty law for insurgents that the congress is debating and threw the body of a rebel killed during the attack in a nearby river. The owner of a gas station attacked by the rebels died of a heart attack, while the combined forces of the police and the army began a search for the rebels.

The army also reported an attack by the FARC on La Paz, a town in Santander Department 400 km northeast of Bogota. A guerrilla was killed in this attack.

Finally, Near Turbo in Antioquia, 700 km northwest of Bogota, guerrillas of the so-called Peoples Liberation Army (EPL) shot four peasants to death after accusing them of being army informers.

HURTADO SENDS TELEGRAM ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA111829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT Nov 82

[Text] Quito, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado has sent a telegram to the Supreme Soviet Presidium expressing condolences at the death of Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet people.

The communique is as follows: "On learning of the death of President Leonid Brezhnev, I wish, in the name of the Ecuadorean people and government, and on my own behalf, to express our deep sorrow at the death of such a distinguished leader, who so faithfully ruled the destinies of the Soviet people."

Valencia's Condolences

PA111743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Quito, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia has expressed condolences to the USSR on the death of Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Brezhnev from the Ecuadorean Government and people.

He said that Brezhnev played an outstanding role in world affairs in his capacity as the CPSU general secretary and as the head of government of the USSR. Valencia said: "Brezhnev was especially active in efforts to strengthen international cooperation, which is rendered so important by the current world situation, as well as in general disarmament efforts." He stressed that disarmament is one of the most important issues to industrialized and developing countries alike, as well as to underdeveloped countries, whose people suffer the most from the worldwide arms race.

VALENCIA COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS, REAGAN VISIT

PA100406 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia said at a news conference that a way is being sought to solve definitely the border conflict between Ecuador and Peru. Regarding the visit of the U.S. President to several Latin American countries such as Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica, he said that this will help in overcoming the difficulties caused by the United States in view of its position regarding the Malvinas problem.

In referring to Central American problems, Valencia said that these countries must be allowed to solve their own problems without the interference of any power.

[Begin Valencia recording] I believe that the resolution adopted recently at the United Nations regarding the Malvinas constitutes a reinforcement of the Latin American goal to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the members of this continent. In the wake of the Malvinas conflict, the [words indistinct] inter-American system suffered a serious setback. [Long passage indistinct] the first working meeting of the OAS General Assembly on 15 November [words indistinct] aimed at strengthening the unity as well as [words indistinct] of the region. It seems to me that in these areas we are taking indispensable steps to achieve, as soon as possible, the strengthening of the Inter-American system [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BELAUNDE EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES OVER BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PY111735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today expressed his condolences over the death of Soviet chief of state Leonid Brezhnev. He visited the Soviet ambassador, Leonid Kuzmin, to do so.

The chief of state visited the Soviet Embassy in the company of Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella. He told the ambassador that the government and people of Peru deeply lament the death of the statesman. We share the Soviet Union's grief at this sad time, he said.

For his part, Kuzmin thanked the president for his kindness in coming to share this very sad time with them. We are very moved and very appreciative of your visit and encouragement, he said.

Before saying goodbye to Kuzmin, the president and his foreign minister signed the embassy's book of condolences.

EXPRESO DISMISSES U.S. VIEW OF BRAZIL

PY101113 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 28 Oct 82 p 2

[From the "Voice and Vote" column by Manuel d'Ornellas]

[Text] What does Reagan's decision to visit Brazil reveal?

Above and beyond the possible snub that Ronald Reagan's decision to include Brazil and exclude Peru in this Latin American tour may constitute, the decision itself is a very significant event. This is so because it means that the United States is stubbornly giving privileged treatment to its relations with Brazil, neglecting to pay special attention to the Andean Pact, the only group of democratic nations in the region.

Through this trip Reagan returns to the same old path earlier followed by Richard Nixon at the advice of Henry Kissinger, which was summarized by the then President of the United States: "Wherever Brazil goes, Latin America will go." According to the U.S. State Department, Brazil has once more become the key country [given in English] in Latin America.

First of all this reveals that the United States is unaware of our reality. It is true that Brazil is a Latin American power but it has never been an influential nation to those around it. Perhaps this is motivated by its expansionist past, perhaps because its people speak a different language, but above all, because it is a nation which pays little attention to its neighbors. In this regard, it is well known that Itamaraty's diplomacy assigns more importance to its ties with the United States and even with Africa than to those with Latin America. In the middle of the Malvinas crisis, for example, President Joao Figueiredo went to Washington.

PRESIDENT SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO KUZNETSOV

PA120358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0254 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today sent a sympathy message to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the death of Soviet chief of state Leonid Brezhnev.

The president's note, in which he expresses "the profound grief" of the government and people of Venezuela at the death of the Soviet leader, was the only official reaction of this Latin American oil-producing country to Brezhnev's death.

In his sympathy message, Herrera Campins praised "Brezhnev's outstanding career of the highest responsibility in leading the Soviet people," without any additional comment. In the final part of the message, the Venezuelan president extended his condolences to "the relatives of the distinguished statesman."

ZAMBRANO ON UK 'RESPONSIBILITY' IN ESSEQUIBO

PA100338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said here today that Great Britain is the "author of the dispossession" of the Essequibo territory that his country claims from Guyana, and that in the present negotiation process Great Britain has "primary responsibility" because it is a signatory to the Geneva agreement.

The Venezuelan diplomat made this statement in reference to comments made by Peter Marshall, a spokesman for British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who said that neither the Geneva agreement nor the Port-of-Spain protocol require any further participation by London in the dispute.

"It is now a matter that Venezuela and Guyana should resolve with the aid of the UN secretary general," Marshall said.

The Port-of-Spain protocol, which froze Venezuelan claims for 12 years, was denounced by Caracas. Since 18 June Venezuela has pursued its claim under the Geneva agreement which, like the protocol, was signed by Venezuela, Guyana and London.

"One must recall that Great Britain, the author of the dispossession, also continues to have primary resonsibility for the entire process that it accepted when it signed the Geneva agreement," the Venezuelan foreign minister said.

Zambrano emphasized that Great Britain is a party to the Port-of-Spain protocol and the Geneva agreement, and that both documents oblige that country to intervene and participate actively in the solution of the problem.

"Of course, those documents assign to that country a greater or lesser degree of participation," the foreign minister added, after noting that London was not a member of the joint Venezuelan-Guyanese commission established to find a solution.

Finally, Zambrano emphasized that Great Britain has responsibilities "of all kinds," in the conflict. He was answering a question as to whether Great Britain's responsibilites were merely historical.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT WINDS UP OFFICIAL VISIT

Comments on Cuba, Other Issues

PA100401 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella said here today that Cuba has every right to be in the OAS if its leaders so desire.

During a news conference, the Panamanian leader, who has been on an official visit to Mexico since yesterday, added that his country will not hesitate to support a Cuban Government request to join the OAS, from which it was expelled several years ago.

De la Espriella said that he does not agree with the presence of U.S. military bases and personnel in Honduras. Regarding the situation in El Salvador, the Panamanian chief of state said that the two parties in conflict should seek means for solving the problem.

He added that Panama advocates having Honduras and Nicaragua hold talks to solve the differences between them. Expanding on the subject, De la Espriella added that Mexico could play a very important role in "pushing those two nations" into beginning negotiations.

He reiterated that his country supports the Mexican-Venezuelan peace initiative for Central America and said that De la Madrid, who will take office as President of Mexico on 1 December, told him that Mexico will continue to support Panama.

Further on Comments

PA101259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0933 GMT 10 Nov 82

[By Alfonso Quezada]

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Nov (EFE) -- Panamanian President Ricarco de la Espriella has said here concerning the leaders of Honduras and Nicaragua, "we have to push a little...so that they sit down and talk. We have to prevent a shootout between them." The Panamanian president said that during his meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, he told the Mexican leader that Mexico's prestige "perhaps could be a decisive factor" in urging the leaders of Honduras and Nicaragua to hold a dialogue.

De la Espriella, who today concluded an official 45-hour visit to Mexico, said that his government does not agree with the presence of U.S. military advisers in Honduras and El Salvador. He said that neither this presence nor the construction of new U.S. military airbases in Honduras "contribute in the slightest to peace in the region."

After noting that it is true there is a conflict in El Salvador, De la Espriella added that there is a "legally established" government there and according to him, the two sides in conflict should find ways to enter a dialogue and find a negotiated and political solution.

The visiting president said that Panama does not have any peace initiative for solving the problems of Central America, "but has been calling for a solution and has offered its territory to host talks, if this is necessary." The Panamanian president said his country supports the peace proposal for Central America presented by Mexico and Venezuela.

According to De la Espriella, a solution to the conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua is needed as soon as possible because, he stressed, "any spark might set the whole area on fire."

He said that the United States has expressed its interest in settling this conflict in a peaceful way, and is cooperating in the quest for a political solution.

De la Espriella pointed out that all the peoples of this area live on the same continent, and that whatever happens in one country in the economic-political sphere "might, sooner or later, affect our nations."

According to the Panamanian president, Cuba has every right to be part of the OAS, if Cuba so wishes. He added, "Cuba is an American country, and we cannot deny her this right. If Cuba requests reinstatement and if it is to Cuba's interest, Panama will not hesitate to support her."

The visiting president recalled that his U.S. colleague, Ronald Reagan, recently said in public that he promises to enforce respect for the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

De la Espriella came to Mexico to thank the Mexican revolutionary government because it has always supported Panama "in our struggles to recover our territorial integrity and the full exercise of our sovereignty."

Meets Cuba's Rodrigues

PA101415 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Phone report from Mexico by Luz Maria Noli]

[Excerpt] The highlights of President de la Espriella's visit today have been: his 45-minute meeting with Mexican President elect Miguel de la Madrid; his meeting with Panamanian students here, which you watched via satellite, and the news conference that he is currently holding with local and Panamanian newsmen.

In addition to this, President de la Espriella, and Colonels Noriega and Diaz Herrera met with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, who is visiting here in Mexico because a former Mexican ambassador to Cuba was decorated yesterday [words indistinct]. Nothing has been disclosed about this meeting with the Cuban vice president, but it is assumed that in addition to the courtesy greetings, they discussed the Central Ameircan issue, which is one of the key issues in this trip to Mexico. The meeting lasted about 30 minutes.

Departs Country

FL102010 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1737 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella departed Mexico City today at 1020 after being accorded full honors by the Mexican Government at the presidential hangar. De la Espriella was bid farewell by President Jose Lopez Portillo, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, Secretary of Government Enrique Olivares Santana and Senate leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, among others.

Newspaper Comment

PA111653 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella has returned to his country after an official 48-hour visit to Mexico.

During his brief stay in Mexico City, De la Espriella met with his Mexican colleague Jose Lopez Portillo and with President-elect Miguel de la Madrid, with whom he agreed to carry out joint actions in an effort to achieve peace in the area, particularly regarding the Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict.

In commenting on his statement, the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO said that evidently the United States intends to neutralize Panama's traditional position in support of the process of change in Central America, a position that is opposed to U.S. policy. The Mexican newspaper believes that the current Panamanian Government's independent attitude seems to be growing stronger each day, and adds that the peace proposals sought by De la Espriella do not particularly coincide with U.S. plans in the area.

At a news conference last night, the Panamanian head of state emphasized the need for a prompt dialogue between Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan government junta. De la Espriella retiterated his government's offer to host talks between the two.

LOPEZ PORTILLO: BREZHNEV'S DEATH 'GREAT LOSS'

PA111904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today deplored the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and described it as a "great loss for the USSR."

The Mexican president stressed that this death has occurred at a time "in which it is very important that world peace, which is being threatened, be maintained." "We hope," he added, "that the development of events in the USSR will take direction of a search for world peace."

Lopez Portillo, who said that he didn't know the details of Brezhnev's death, made this statement to the press at the end of an official event held early today. Despite the fact that the news of Brezhnev's death arrived in Mexico at dawn, most morning papers were able to publish it on their front pages, though there were no commentaries or editorials on it. The noon issues devoted large headlines to reports on the options of succession.

$3.6 BILLION IMF CREDIT NO CURE-ALL, SILVA WARNS

FL102215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, announced here today that Mexico had signed a letter of intent with the IMF in the amount of $3.6 billion. He said that Mexican officials will meet with members of the international bank in New York this afternoon to reschedule the country's foreign debt (calculated at $80 million).

Silva Herzog explained during a press conference that the credit granted to Mexico by the IMF in no way should be considered a cure-all for the country's economic problems nor does it diminish our sovereign capacity to continue with the economic policies the country has maintained.

Silva Herzog said the agreement with the IMF will not be completed unil December. Beginning today, he said, IMF officials will make a report to be presented to the IMF executive board which is made up of representatives from 146 countries. The report will review the profile of the economic policies which the Miguel de la Madrid administration will follow.

PRESIDENT ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA110455 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0141 GMT 11 Nov 82

[News conference by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at the Panamanian Air Force terminal on 11 November upon his return from a visit to Mexico -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [De la Espriella] We went to Mexico mainly because of the bilateral relations we have with that country. We buy oil from Mexico and they give us financing on that oil. This money we can use for development works. First of all, we wanted to verify with President-elect Miguel de la Madrid that this will not change, and second we wanted to talk about a commercial exchange program. As we said in Mexico, we know that Mexico is a country that is buying sugar, and we have some surplus we can sell. On the other hand, they have some technical aid that they can give us in matters regarding fishery, railroads, agriculture and other types of technology that we could finance with funds obtained from the oil agreement.

We are also concerned over the situation of the Central American region. Even though it seems not to affect us directly, should it become worse we could be affected by that explosive wave. We therefore wanted to know what role Mexico will play. Mexico has always sided with the just causes of Latin America and has played the role of Latin American leader. This was another of the reasons that took us to talk with President Lopez Portillo and find out what policy President-elect de la Madrid will follow.

[Question] Mr President, what are your impressions after talking to the Nicaraguan authorities? We understand you also made a stopover there on your return flight to Panama.

[Answer] On my way to Mexico we stopped over in Nicaragua to refuel the airplane, and took advantage of the situation to speak to some of the leaders of the Nicaraguan Government, the Sandinist directorate. We exchanged views on their stand, what they think of the region, how they view things from within their country and how we see them from our viewpoint. As a country, we have no intentions of meddling in the internal matters of other countries. Each country has the right to have the government it wants. We said previously that our position is to respect others so that they will respect us. It was interesting to learn their ideas, their problems -- they have a border problem with Honduras -- and Panama has always offered itself, not as a mediator, but as an open forum where the parties in conflict can meet and try to solve the problems that are also of interest to Panama in the long run.

[Question] Mr President, what was the philosophy of your talks with the Salvadoran leaders?

[Answer] It was the same. On our return trip we stopped in El Salvador and visited President Magana, who is a personal friend. We wanted to learn about the Salvadoran situation, how they view this situation. We know that the guerrilla groups have said that they are willing to talk, and we wanted to know if the Salvadoran Government is willing to do so. I repeat that we can't tell any government what to do, but we can offer our country as a place where the parties in conflict can meet if they wish to do so. If they need a neutral place, a friend of everyone, where they can meet, it could be Panama. I repeat, this was not done with the intention of meddling in the internal matters of other countries, but with the intention of solving the conflicts of the region, which we fear, should they spread, could affect us in one way or another.

[Question] You have recently visited Costa Rica, the United States and Mexico, how do you feel in regard to what you have achieved for your country?

[Answer] We have made it very clear that our people are a peaceful people, a people who are interested in living in peace and being allowed to live in peace, a people who want to work to achieve their goals. It is necessary to maintain these international contacts to let everyone know how we feel and be respected for what we are. At the same time, we have made it clear that we do not believe in armed actions to solve the problems of the region. These problems can be solved through political understanding and dialogue.

[Question] Did Mexico guarantee to supply oil to Panama and buy Panamanian sugar?

[Answer] Minister Menalco Solis remained in Mexico to give these negotiations a final touch.

[Question] Mr President, during your tours what impression did you get regarding the attitude of the Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Mexican Governments on solving the situation that also affects Panama?

[Answer] The impression that we got and I said this at a news conference last night in Mexico, is that the attitude is positive. Everyone wants to solve the problem in the correct manner, but in their own way; but no one has taken the step toward dialogue, and that is why we said that an older brother was needed to bring them together, sit them down and make them talk to try and find a solution to their problems.

[Question] Recently it was announced that there would be a meeting of Central American presidents with the President of the United States. Do you believe this meeting could come about in the next few months?

[Answer] I have no information regarding this.

[Question] Mr President, President Reagan has said that he will be visiting Colombia and Costa Rica. What is your opinion of this?

[Anwer] I don't know. I don't have exact information regarding the objective of President Reagan's trip to these countries. I believe the United States is also interested in pacifying the area, and I suppose they are seeking support for this.

[Question] Mr President, following a rapid review of the international situation, what is the next step your government will take? Will it be taken internally or abroad?

[Answer] I think we have made, in such a short time, sufficient efforts in behalf of our international relations. We now have to work hard solving our domestic problems. We still have to solve some of the political problems we promised to solve on 30 July, and we have to give some shape to the committees that are not functioning. Aside from political matters, we also have to work on the fiscal and economic situation that is affecting the country.

[Question] Mr President, please forgive me for insisting on the Central American issue, but recently the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front sent a letter to General Paredes. What is being done to answer this letter?

[Answer] I already answered that by saying that our country is open to anyone who wishes to meet here to solve their problems. But we can't force them to meet and talk. They want to talk, and all Panama can do is offer the country. If the parties in conflict wish to talk, then we will give them the necessary guarantees to do so.

AFP ROUNDS UP AREA REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S DEATH

PA112022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Government has expressed official regret at the death of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Presidium, described by the Foreign Ministry in Managua as "one of the strongest bulwarks of the cause for world peace."

For his part, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said he hoped that "the new Soviet head of state will contribute more than Mr Brezhnev did to achieving a general and complete disarmament, particularly in terms of nuclear weapons, and will end the Soviet military intervention and influence in other countries' domestic affairs."

The Guatemalan Government decided not to issue a statement on the death of the communist leader, maintaining that "we do not have relations with the Soviet Union."

Despite the fact that the Guatemala City papers published pictures of the late leader today, several people who were interviewed at random said they "did not know" Brezhnev. For example, Eduardo Perez, a taxi driver, said "I only know Ronald Reagan."

A note issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today indicated that "the cause for peace has lost one of its greatest bastions," stressing that Brezhnev's death is a loss to the world's progressive peoples.

The possibility of a Brezhnev visit to Nicaragua was announced recently in Managua after the government officially invited the Soviet leader during a Moscow visit by Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega this year.

The Costa Rican foreign minister published a communique here noting that "a change in the supreme command of the USSR is always a cause for concern."

"I hope," Volio said, "that the new Soviet leader will contribute more than Mr Brezhnev did to achieving a general and complete disarmament, particularly in terms of nuclear weapons, and will end the Soviet military intervention and influence in other countries' domestic affairs, as is happening now in Afghanistan, Central America and the Caribbean."

COSTA RICA

AUTHORITIES FOIL ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING 11 NOV

PA110325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Live relay by (Fernando Escobar) from the Public Security Ministry]

[Excerpt] We are reporting to you from the Public Security Ministry, where we were given certain details on the alleged kidnapping attempt that was foiled this afternoon near the Altos de las Palomas restaurant on the road to Santa Ana.

According to official reports, unidentified individuals tried to kidnap a couple who had been at the restaurant and who were traveling in a pickup truck. One of the assailants stopped the vehicle, threatened them and got in.

However, the rural guard quickly intervened because many residents of the area who realized what was going on alerted the authorities. The authorities launched an operation, thus facing these individuals.

Fortunately, the couple were released. They were not hurt, only scared. It was reported that for the time being the authorities will not disclose the names of the persons or the characteristics of the vehicle. Apparently it involves three or four individuals. Not much is known about these alleged terrorists. However, one of the Metropolitan Police patrols that participated in the operation, patrol car No 156, was hit by bullets six times. We were able to confrim that one of the bullets completely destroyed the windshield. Other bullets destroyed the side windows. The vehicle was hit in the front, the side and the back. It was a mircale that the driver and his partner were unharmed.

The alleged terrorists fled through a property near Altos de las Palomas restaurant, and despite a thorough search they were not found.

Col Marcos Munoz, director of the Metropolitan Police, decide to withdraw his men because there were too many people at that site as it was already nightime and he felt it was very dangerous because confrontations among policemen could occur.

It is believed that the individuals were successful in fleeing.

VOLIO LINKS TERRORIST ACTS TO REAGAN VISIT

PA110202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 11 Nov 82

[Text] The terrorist actions of the past few days are part of a plan to end the democratic system, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has said.

He said that leftist groups at the international level are determined to destabilize the country, its democratic system and its institutions. However, he stressed that the government and President Monge have decided to face this action, and that they have the support of all Costa Ricans. Volio Jimenez added that violence will find its response in the government and in the people.

Asked if the recent terrorist acts are part of a plan to prevent U.S. President Reagan from coming to the country, Volio Jimenez said yes. However, he noted that they will not prevent Reagan from visiting and supporting us because the government and the people are willing to defend institutionality and democracy.

Volio Jimenez said that leftist groups have been orchestrating a series of actions at the international and internal level in order to hurt our democratic system.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS ANTI-SANDINIST LEADERS

PA101654 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Anti-Sandinist leaders Fernando Chamorro Rapaccioli and Juan Jose Zavala, members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union and the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces, will be expelled from the country.

The State Security Council decided this afternoon after analyzing the actions in which they have been involved, Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar announced, that Chamorro Rapaccioli and Zavala must leave our country within the next 24 hours.

According to the members of the Security Council, the fact that Chamorro Rapaccioli and Zavala were caught transporting weapons in our territory is sufficent reason for their expulsion. In the case of Chamorro Rapaccioli, the government decided to cancel his residency permit while Zavala, who has no documents, will also be expelled.

In addition, Arauz Aguilar said that their actions not only violated our laws but are endangering the country's neutrality. These Nicaraguans have abused the trust we've given them as we've done with other foreigners, the vice president noted. Furthermore, it is very clear from their actions that they are not respecting our hospitality and are seriously endangering our relations with other countries. In cases like this, the government is determined not to permit any abuses and to be intransigent, because our peace is more important than anything else, Arauz Aguilar concluded.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES SOVIET ENVOY'S APPOINTMENT

PA070153 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0014 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has approved the appointment of the new Soviet ambassador to this capital, the fourth since the two countries restored diplomatic relations in 1971.

The new representative is Yuriy I. Pavlov, a 51-year-old career diplomat who previously served in Great Britain, Australia and in the European department in Moscow. The new diplomat replaces Vladimir Chernishov, who vacated the post last year.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ATTACK TO NICARAGUA

PA110318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0149 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government today presented a formal protest note to the Nicaraguan Government over the violation of its territorial waters and the attack on a coast guard boat by a Nicaraguan ship.

According to a Salvadoran Foreign Ministry news release, a GC-6 coast guard boat was attacked in Salvadoran territorial waters on 8 November and "the attack was repelled, with the transgressor ship being forced to leave our territorial sea."

However, Nicaragua reported yesterday that several Honduran and one Salvadoran warship had attacked a Sandinist coast guard vessel only 3 km off the Nicaraguan coast in the Gulf of Fonseca. Nonetheless, the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry announced today that the incident took place at a latitude of 13 degrees, 3 minutes north and a longitude of 87 degrees, 4 minutes west, a point that is located within Salvadoran waters.

"The Salvadoran Government," the Foreign Ministry note states, "reiterates its peaceful attitude and inclinations in the face of this act of obvious provocation and violation of its sovereignty, and looks with disquiet and concern on these unfriendly acts on the part of a country whose people have traditionally maintained fraternal links and a close friendship."

"This openly hostile attitude of the Sandinist regime," the note adds, "makes it difficult to preserve the minimal norms and relations of peaceful and harmonious coexistence among the countries of the area, and this is aggravated even further when there is an attempt to present [the incident] in the international sphere as a threat to Nicaragua's security."

COMMUNIQUE REJECTS PANAMANIAN STATEMENT

PA102042 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Communique issued by the Presidential Palace in San Salvador on 9 November]

[Text] Regarding an 8 November dispatch datelined Washington, DC, that quoted a Panamanian presidential spokesman as announcing in Mexico "the possibility that after a meeting between the Panamanian president and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo it will be announced that Panama will be the site of negotiations between the subversive forces and the legitimate Salvadoran Government," the Secretariat of Information of the presidency reiterates to the national and international public the ideas expressed by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana when he was sworn in on 2 May: "We don't have anything to avenge, repress or negotiate. We only have to fulfill the clear mandate of living in peace."

The Secretariat of Information of the presidency also reiterates a call made on many occasions, most recently on 28 October, that the rebels lay down their weapons and participate in the democratization process that Salvadorans are determined to achieve, because they will never have political participation as long as they continue with their destruction and killing, as the essence of democracy lies in political dialogue as expressed through elections contested by opposing democratic factions.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

PA110043 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella arrived in El Salvador today at noon on an unofficial visit. He spoke with government officials and members of the armed forces for a few hours. It was learned that one of the topics discussed by President de la Espriella and the Salvadoran authorities, who included President Alvaro Magana, was related to an offer made by Mexico [as heard] to be the site of a dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the leftist armed groups.

The Panamanian president, after a 3-day official visit in Mexico, departed for Panama today with a stopover in El Salvador. In Mexico, De la Espriella met with President Jose Lopez Portillo and with Miguel de la Madrid, who will assume the Mexican presidency in December.

According to a Mexican dispatch, De la Espriella and his Mexican hosts discussed the possibility of a summit of all Latin American presidents. In addition, De la Espriella discussed with Lopez Portillo and De la Madrid the growing tension between Honduras and Nicaragua, which represents a serious danger to stability in Central America and the whole continent.

In Mexico De la Espriella said he disapproved of destabilization in Central American and Caribbean countries, and that he supports the Mexican-Venezuelan initiative that calls for Nicaragua and Honduras to negotiate their differences, instead of permitting their relations to continue to deteriorate.

At a news conference yesterday De la Espriella said that Panama is afraid that the United States might intervene militarily in the canal in view of the crisis in El Salvador and the friction between Honduras and Nicaragua.

D'AUBUISSON GRANTS INTERVIEW 10 NOVEMBER

PA102301 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1920 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Interview with Constituent Assembly President Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson on 10 November in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] There have been rumors that you will be replaced as president of the Constituent Assembly, and Nelson Segovia is being mentioned as the next president. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] It is cheap and ill-intentioned propaganda to cause destabilization and uncertainty in the country. This news is not true, and I just talked with Segovia, who is also concerned about this. He wants to know who has authorized the use of his name for these things. This isn't true. We are aware that we have no time to waste. There is too much work to do in this country to spend time on this sort of story. There is no doubt that there were ill intentions behind this effort to misinform the public.

It is my personal opinion that the Christian Democratic Party made a move that was perhaps too hasty when it issued a communique reporting what all the political parties had been discussing to form the Central Elections Council. Somebody took advantage of this to completely distort the news. However, to answer your question: There is nothing arranged or planned, or any surprises in store regarding changes in the Board of Directors.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, do you think the U.S. State Department is behind these maneuvers?

[Answer] I do not think so. It might be the action of international sectors interested in promoting a dialogue and negotiations to try and foil the country's basic objectives.

[Question] Thanks, Major d'Aubuisson, for your answer regarding the issue of the dialogue. What is your opinion of the statement by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella -- who arrived here today from Mexico for a meeting with President Alvaro Magana, to which we were told you were also invited -- suggesting Panama as a possible meeting place for the dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR?

[Answer] Yes, the Panamanian president is here, and he will leave for Panama after meeting with President Magana at noon today at the Presidency. Instead of giving you my opinion, I suggest you read President Magana's statement that was carried by local newspapers. There is nothing more to say about the issue.

We are trying to form a Human Rights Commission and a Peace Commission. The government is going to establish the norms by which the Human Rights Commission and the Peace Commission work. We are not shutting all the doors, as some news media are maliciously saying. To shut all the doors would only increase the problems, and we realize this. One thing is certain: We are not going to accept the armed groups telling us what to do. The government will submit a take-it-or-leave-it offer to the armed groups, which they can accept if they wish to abide by the law. The new Central E ectoral Council will be the government's institution through which they can start to hold the dialogue they are talking about.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, we have been told there is a document signed by middle-ranking armed forces officers asking the top military officers to support the dialogue proposal. Do you know anything about this document?

[Answer] I have heard about it, but it has no signature. For all we know it could have been issued by the FMLN-FDR to confuse the people.

I know they have plans to approach the political parties and organizations to seek their support for a meeting to be held in Costa Rica the main objective of which is to continue exerting pressure on public opinion in favor of the dialogue. Yet, the people are asking: If they want a dialogue, why are they continuing their terrorist acts? At first it made no sense, but now it is all very clear. The idea is to blackmail important sectors into supporting their dialogue proposal. It is definitely blackmail.

[Question] Major D'Aubuisson, what is your opinion of U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton's recent statement at the Chamber of Commerce regarding Salvadoran justice?

[Answer] The ambassador's statement was the result of pressures from the United States regarding the [words indistinct]. I think he overdid it. He is touching on matters that are very delicate and that affect our sovereignty and independence. I was surprised by his statement. Personally, I think Ambassador Hinton knows the situation very well. His intentions are good, but at times he has to follow instructions from the U.S. State Department, even if he does not agree with them. Besides, the ambassador complied with his duty by saying what he said, and it also served to take the pressure off him.

[Question] Regarding Hinton's statement, the president of the republic said that Hinton had made a mistake regarding the number of victims. The defense minister said that Hinton might have made an error of adding zeros. What is your opinion?

[Answer] He said that out of 30,000 cases only 200 had been legal court actions. I think he exaggerated. Besides, justice in the United States is not very Christian. We have the case of Senator Edward Kennedy. What happened in the case of the woman who drowned in a very unusual way inside the car? There is the case of the assassination of President John Kennedy. How many more persons have died as result of it? What about all the coverups behind this assassination? This is all part of the pressure being exerted on him that has made him speak against our penal system, but nothing is said about the killings in Atlanta and elsewhere.

[Question] What has become of the amnesty bill?

[Answer] The Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance, Arena, submitted a draft to the government about 5 months ago for the country's pacification. In reality it was not Arena alone that drafted the document. It was intended as a cooperation effort with the government of President Magana. The document was submitted to the armed forces, and the Political Commission is going to go over the document to make the necessary changes so it can be passed as a bill for pacification, amnesty and perhaps the means for the rehabilitation of citizens.

[Question] International news media have reported about changes in military garrisons and government institutions to prevent an alleged coup d'etat, and that your closest friends have been dismissed. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] These media statements, which are causing us many problems, are absolutely false. There has been no problem with the military. Any changes in the armed forces are of the kind that normally take place in military institutions. In December there are promotions, retirements and internal reorganizations. There is obviously a slander campaign going on against our country and its institutions.

[Question] What would be the repercussions of a coup d'etat at this moment?

[Answer] I must insist that there are no plots going on to overthrow the government. It would be absolutely illogical and a violation of the people's will as expressed on 28 March. I definitely do not believe there is a coupist plan.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN CHALATENANGO DEPARTMENT

PA111503 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1352 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The so-called offensive by the FMLN guerrilla groups has been going on for a month now. In the last 36 hours, army units have launched a counterinsurgency operation in Chalatenango Department in which some 5,000 troops are participating.

Military sources told YSKL this morning that, in order to grant the citizens additional facilities and to avoid confusion, a curfew has been imposed in Chalatenango Department, particularly in the departmental capital, which is also called Chalatenango, as of last night. A curfew has also been imposed on other areas in that department, which has been suffering from political violence and the presence of many subversive groups, according to official reports received today.

The curfew in Chalatenango will be from 2200 to 0500 until further notice.

FMLN BULLETIN ON NORTHEASTERN FRONT FIGHTING

PA101915 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Nov 82

[War Bulletin No 14 issued by the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front on 9 November -- read by announcer at the front's headquarters in Morazan Department]

[Text] We inform the Salvadoran people that on Saturday, 6 November 1982, 250 troops of the national army were travelling from San Francisco Gotera to Corinto under the command of Maj (Raul Arturo Lopez). These forces included an artillery section made up of two 120-mm mortars, two 50-cal. machineguns, one 60-mm mortar, one 90-mm cannon and one armored car.

At 1430, when these forces were advancing from south to north near Cerro Tablon in Sociedad on the road to Corinto, the first clashes occurred with an FMLN patrol. When our forces detected the enemy advance, they quickly moved and organized a blocking ambush on the detour to San Felipe located some 9 km south of Corinto, on the same road.

Other FMLN forces moved further to the south and to the north of the enemy's advance. Other forces took positions near the flank of the column which was advancing, taking over the strategic highlands next to the road. The FMLN forces that marched further south of the enemy's advance took positions in order to carry out two missions: to prevent the enemy from returning to San Francisco Gotera and to halt and strike at any new reinforcements which could be sent from the counterinsurgency command headquarters in that city.

Our forces that advanced further north were tasked with containing and annihilating any enemy reinforcements coming from Corinto. Once our operations plan was established, all our forces took positions.

The enemy column clashed with the blocking ambush and heavy fighting ensued. By the early evening hours of Sunday, we had already been able to encircle the enemy forces after snatching the strategic highlands away from them. Throughout the afternoon the enemy used all their heavy artillery and machineguns and received air support from A-37 planes and helicopters.

The next day, Sunday, 7 November, the fighting continued in an effort to control the enemy. The regime's forces again used bombing and artillery fire against our forces.

On that day, Major (Lopez) of the 6th Infantry Brigade with headquarters in San Fransisco Gotera, evidencing irresponsibility and cowardice, abandoned his troops, fleeing to San Franscisco Gotera with a small contingent in the armored car. Major (Lopez) took advantage of the presence of A-37 planes that were dropping bombs on the area of operations to flee and abandon his troops.

On that day, Sunday, 7 November, the San Francisco Gotera garrison sent a company to help the encircled troops. However, this company was unable to advance. On the same day, we recovered the first weapons and reduced the area in which the enemy was encircled. Fighting continued all night Sunday and all day Monday.

On the afternoon of 8 November, the reinforcements were still unable to advance. The enemy bombing continued, but the soldiers who were encircled began to be annihiliated or were forced to surrender.

After 3 days of heavy fighting, our forces obtained another overwhelming victory. The initial and partial results of this fighting for our Salvadoran people are as follows:

Weapons recovered: 53 M-16 and G-3 rifles, 2 120-mm mortars with an average quantity of grenades for them, 1 60-mm mortar with 11 grenades, 2 heavy 50-cal. machineguns and a great quantity of ammunition for these machineguns. In this fighting, the FMLN captured 60 prisoners of war. The enemy's death toll has not yet been established, but many were killed in various parts of the area. The bodies of these soldiers will be picked up and sent to Corinto so they can be buried or claimed by their relatives.

In the face of this FMLN victory, the dictatorship's army insists on advancing and is concentrating troops at the San Francisco Gotera headquarters and at San Miguel's 3d Brigade.

Today the government continued its indiscriminate bombing. It is using four A-37 "Dragonfly" planes made in the United States. Many bombs were dropped on San Felipe. They hit three peasant houses. It is impossible to identify the victims in one of these houses, as their bodies were completely destroyed. With this cold-blooded bombing, a calculated genocidal policy of terror against the Salvadoran people, the regime is showing its nature. The bombings are directly approved by the dictatorship's Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia. We also remind you that this is the quote, aid, unquote, that the U.S. Government is sending to the Salvadoran dictators.

The violation of human rights and crimes are a daily practice of the government troops. This is only a sample of this and of the desperation of the top fascist leadership in view of the victorious advance of the FLMN revolutionary forces.

We issue a call to the International Red Cross to go to San Felipe, Corinto Jurisdiction, to give the necessary aid to all the victims of the bombing ordered by General Garica.

Our October 1979 and 1980 Heroes and Martyrs operation continues. The days of the dictatorship are drawing to an end. The country's democratic, popular and revolutionary sectors agree with the search for an understanding, an agreement and peace. Only the ultraright and the fascist leadership of the army opposes a dialogue and it is against them and injustice that our people are promoting this war to obtain freedom and democratic rights.

We will continue to keep the Salvadoran people informed about the developments of the incidents in this Francisco Sanchez northeastern front.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

General command of the Francisco Sanchez northeastern front

[Signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta; and Commander Claudio, Rabindranath Armijo.

[Dated] Morazan, 9 November 1982, at 0900

OFFICERS REPORTEDLY SUPPORT DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA111452 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] We now read an international news dispatch regarding a communique sent by national army officers to the publishers of the four main Salvadoran newspapers, to the heads of the government's three branches, to Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia and to Chief of Staff Col Rafael Flores Lima.

The middle echelon officers stated that rejection of the dialogue proposal is fatal. The letter was delivered on 9 November to the foreign correspondents registered in this capital. [Words indistinct] of the armed forces demanded that the letter be published on Friday or Saturday, saying that otherwise two newsmen from each newspaper would have problems and that there would be an explosion at the newspapers' installations as an initial warning.

The middle echelon officers, while stressing that this is not the way to do things and that they are ashamed of it, claimed that there is no other way to make their feelings known.

The officers complained that very few people have dared to say openly that the dialogue proposal should be studied before a decision is adopted. The officers stressed that, in their refusal, the representatives of political parties and the ruling sectors did not even reveal the contents of the dialogue proposal presented by the rebels. The letter said that even the most hardened criminal has a right to be heard.

The letter further stated that in our country the political rightwing, which won elective seats in the Constituent Assembly, has begun to engage in politicking and to divide the spoils.

Regarding major [passage indistinct], we who lead our men on the battlefields invite them to accept the dialogue, because after 3 years of war in which no concrete and tangible results have been obtained, it makes no sense to give one's life in the line of duty, the document continued.

The middle echelon officers stated that the economic situation cannot take any more blows, let alone the human and social situation, which is on the verge of exploding.

No, gentlemen, it is time to reflect and to realize that every human mind has its limit, especially if such great efforts by the military forces have no effect on the political situation.

The letter stated that officers on the battlefield ask for more understanding and common sense, so that a better and happier solution can be achieved.

GUATEMALA

ARRIOLA: MEETING WITH REAGAN 'NOT POSSIBLE'

PA120232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0058 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government considers that a meeting with Central American and Caribbean rulers will not be possible during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Costa Rica on 4 December.

Referring to this subject, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Arriola said today that "such a meeting would not be wise or advisable, because President Reagan is only going to be in that country for a few hours."

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, who was in Guatemala for the past 3 days, said here that "there is a possibility that the presidents of Central America and the Caribbean will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 4 December.

Volio, however, stressed that "there is a possibility, although there is nothing firm."

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT REJECTS ALLEGED INVASION OF NICARAGUA

PA100228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government maintains that the reports of an alleged invasion of Nicaragua from its territory "are an absurd and harmful speculation."

"This campaign of fear hurts commerce, foreign investment and tourism in the region, an official reports says, adding that "in moments in which Central America needs a good image more than ever, this campaign increases the crisis of the impoverished economies of the area."

The Honduran Government also states that it does not share the opinion of Carlos Nunez, Nicaragua's State Council president, who said that the plans for peace in Central America "are at a dead end."

"Honduras' view of this is optimistic and counts on the support of several countries of the region whose efforts actively continue in the search for detente and civilized coexistence," the communique adds.

It urges those who contribute to spreading the story of an invasion of Nicaragua to instead use their energies in favor of development and regional harmony."

PAZ BARNICA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 11 NOVEMBER

PA120031 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2117 GMT 11 Nov 82

[News conference held by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica at the Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] First of all, I would like to thank you for coming here to exchange impressions, because to the Honduran Foreign Ministry and Government it is a rule -- one could almost say an obligation -- to exchange viewpoints often with the members of the media, with the newsmen and the representatives of the international news agencies, in order to keep them informed on national and international events.

I would like this exchange of impressions to be carried out in the usual very cordial fashion, and I hope you will take our statements objectively. I would like to apologize because this is going to be a very brief news conference, because I have other commitments in the next few hours.

To begin, I would like to inform you that I am going to travel to Managua tomorrow to meet with Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the general coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and with officials of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. On this subject, I would like to make sure that there are no doubts regarding the following clarifications: Yesterday I received a telegram from Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, in which he says that Honduras and the Honduran Government are intransigent because they are not willing to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua to solve bilateral and regional problems, and that Honduras has refused to hold this dialogue because it does not want to discuss the problems in a frank and cordial manner.

That very afternoon, yesterday, I told Dr Guillermo Suarez Rivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, that I was willing to travel to Nicaragua today to meet with Foreign Minister D'Escoto, reiterating our stand in favor of dialogue and understanding and in an attempt to achieve an atmosphere of detente in Central America.

That night Ambassador Suarez Rivas, after talking to his government, told me that Foreign Minister D'Escoto would not be able to meet with me today because he had previous commitments. He said that Foreign Minister D'Escoto would be leaving for the OAS foreign ministers meeting to be held in Washington on Monday, and for a UN Security Council meeting in New York. I believe we are on the verge of a weekend, and these international organizations do not work on weekends. I had also planned, for other reasons, to travel to Washington today or tomorrow.

The Nicaraguan Government said it was unable to receive the Honduran foreign minister for the reasons I have mentioned, but that the acting foreign minister, Dr Victor Hugo Tinoco, could meet with him. Very early this morning the Nicaraguan ambassador, Dr Suarez Rivas, called me on the telephone to say that the Nicaraguan Government was willing to receive me, and that since Foreign Minister D'Escoto was not available, the meeting would be held with the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Cmdr Daniel Ortega, and with the deputy minister -- the acting foreign minister, since the foreign minister would be absent -- Dr Tinoco.

Under these conditions, and taking into consideration this change in the Niacraguan Government's stand, the Honduran Government and this public servant in his role as foreign minister of the republic have welcomed this attitude of reconsideration, and it is based on these circumstances that I will travel to Nicaragua tomorrow to begin a dialogue with the coordination of the Nicaraguan junta and with officials of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

In the view of the Honduran Government, this mission is in favor of peace, understanding and mutual respect between states; in favor of analyzing existing problems in an effort to find a solution; and in favor of peaceful coexistence in the region. This mission will cover all of our problems.

In addition to this brief statement I have just made, I would like to say the following: At no time has the constitutional and democratic administration of President Suazo Cordova rejected a dialogue, either a bilateral or a multilateral one.

In March of this year we presented our proposal to internationalize peace at the OAS Permanent Council. In April of this year, as part of this initiative, I met here in Tegucigalpa with the Nicaraguan foreign minister. Later on, I met again with the Nicaraguan foreign minister in the Dominican Republic during the inauguration of President Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco. On that occasion we exchanged views in a general manner.

Later on, on 8 October of this year, through the initiative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, I held a very broad conversation with Foreign Minister D'Escoto at the United Nations during the General Assembly meeting. Honduras has always been willing to hold multilateral talks. It has participated in different regional and international forums, and it has expressed and reaffirmed its disposition toward a dialogue and in favor of peace and understanding, along with its hope that representative, pluralistic and democratic institutions will prevail.

I am now at your disposal.

[Announcer introduces Mr (Montenegro), of the government's press office] [Question] Dr Paz Barnica, how do you believe the statement made by Liberal Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca, claiming that there are counterrevolutionary groups on the Honduran border and that they are being helped by the army, now stands?

[Answer] What do you mean by how does it stand? As an employee of the government radio station, do you mean how does it stand in relation to what I have said?

[Question] Let us say what is the status of Honduras' relations? Is what the Liberal deputy said true?

[Answer] I heard the statement by Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca, and I can say that this is his personal opinion as a deputy of the republic. Statements by a deputy that are his personal opinion do not compromise the responsibility of the state. As you all know, according to international law the responsibility for a state is held by the competent organs of that country. In this specific case, the president of the republic directs Honduran policy, and the foreign minister carries it out according to precise instructions from the president of the republic.

[Announcer introduces (Ruth Diaz) from the Hoy Mismo newscast] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, national and international news reports say, however, that we are on the verge of a war with Nicaragua. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Regarding this I can say the following: A few weeks ago Cmdr Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government, very clearly said that in the Nicaraguan Government's opinion a war between Nicaragua and Honduras is inevitable. I am traveling to Nicaragua tomorrow to tell Commander Ortega Saavedra that we can avoid a war between Nicaragua and Honduras, that when there is good faith and a desire for peace armed conflicts and conflicts of any other nature can be avoided. The Honduran Government, I would like to reiterate on this occasion, has a profound inclination toward peace, a deep-rooted will to keep the peace, and it will never lift a finger that could be interpreted as a sign of aggression against any neighboring country.

[Announcer introduces (Jose Danilo Izaguirre)] [Question] Dr Paz, you had planned to meet with Foreign Minister D'Escoto and now you are going to meet with Commander Ortega Saavedra instead. Could the results of a meeting with the latter be more beneficial than that of a meeting with D'Escoto?

[Answer] I believe that dialogue is the most appropriate and advantageous means to reach lasting and satisfactory agreements. If there is good faith on the part of the Nicaraguan Government, the rank of its officials will make no difference. On this occasion the highest ranking official of the Nicaraguan Government, Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, is involved, so I feel that if there is good faith and political will, like there is on the part of Honduras, the results would have to be positive.

[Announcer introduces (Marco Tulio Romero) of Radio America] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, does this last-minute acceptance by the coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta to hold a dialogue with you mean there is a firm initial acceptance by the Sandinist government to discuss the volatile issue of the general peace treaty for Central America?

[Answer] Regarding this, I would like to say three things. First, it is not a general peace treaty.

[Question] Sorry, I meant the peace initiative.

[Answer] Well, if you are referring to the peace initiative from the Honduran Government, I have read reports that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to discuss the Honduran Government's peace proposal. Whether it will be accepted or not, I would have to reply after I return from Nicaragua.

[Announcer introduces Mr (Palencia) from the newspaper TIEMPO] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, doesn't the denunciation by Deputy Modesto Rodas Baca dash the hopes of the Honduran Government's plan to internationalize peace?

[Answer] Look, in Honduras we are in a free country. We have a de jure state with constitutional norms and the separation of the branches of state. In this context every citizen -- a humble peasant, a professional, a businessman or a deputy -- can express whatever opinion he feels at a given moment. The Honduran Government's peace policy was even incorporated, in toto, in the San Jose, Costa Rica, declaration that formed the Forum for Peace and Democracy on 4 October. Therefore, as I said a few minutes ago, the Honduran Government has a peace policy; it has a disposition toward peace and it will continue to struggle with that same spirit without any harm whatsoever from personal or isolated opinions.

[Announcer introduces (Izaguirre)] [Question] The Hondurans have talked about the internationalization of peace; however, the statement that Modesto Rodas Baca made through the Voz de Honduras network this morning confirms and guarantees that it can be proven that Honduras, in effect, is helping the counterrevolutionaries provoke and generate violence and cause a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. What can you say about this?

[Answer] I understand that this charge by Deputy Rodas Baca was made in his role as a deputy of the National Congress. Therefore, it is for the National Congress to adopt the measures it deems appropriate. I am the foreign secretary, who is under the executive branch. According to the Constitution, the three branches of the state are independent and are not subordinate to one another.

[Question] What serious repercussions could a statement by such an official have for Honduras?

[Answer] I would rather put it another way: What positive repercussions could the reaffirmation of a policy for peace by the Honduran Government have when this constitutional and democratic government is once more demonstrating its will for peace, dialogue and understanding with my trip to Managua tomorrow in order to talk frankly, respectfully and openly with the top authorities of the government of that country?

[Question] What would happen if Rodas Baca confirmed it?

[Answer] Well, we would have to wait; time would tell. I don't have a crystal ball.

[Question] Yes, but it was an appraisal.

[Answer] We would have to wait.

[Announcer introduces (Montenegro)] [Question] It was recently said that the Nicaraguan junta had ordered that the electricity be cut for Honduras. Is this part of the political game existing between the two nations?

[Answer] I don't know anything about that. The only thing I've read is that there is no electricity in Tojutepeque and in Santa Rosa de Copan, and that the national energy enterprise is making efforts to supply enough electricity generators to provide energy to those communities. Regarding what you've mentioned, this is the first news I have of that. I'd rather discuss my trip to Nicaragua.

[Announcer introcused (Marco Tulio Romero)] [Question] The Honduran position is truly positive. The foreign secretary's trip to Managua confirms this. However, we see within all this a very difficult situation because of the interests of the great powers in Central America. The support that Nicaragua is getting with regard to weapons is clearly seen, and we are undoubtedly on the defensive because of this. To what extent do the basis of the peace initiative and this type of dialogue contribute to preventing an armed conflict, which is definitely rejected by the Central American people, Mr Foreign Secretary?

[Answer] I agree with what you said: The Central American people reject any armed confrontation. In fact, the Honduran people, of whom we are a part, are thoroughly convinced that a Honduran war with any country -- unless Honduras were attacked and had to exercise its right to legitimate defense -- would have deplorable consequences. The Honduran people love peace and reject war. Nicaragua may want war, but we want peace.

The policy of the Honduran Government is that of peace. It is a policy that advocates democracy and cooperation for development. The proposal to internationalize peace approved by the Forum for Peace and Democracy of San Jose and widely supported abroad includes aspects that you just mentioned; stopping the arms buildup; stopping the illegal gun running; advocating international supervision; respecting established borders; decreasing the number of foreign advisers; and promoting a multilateral dialogue that permits political agreements that lead to pluralist and democratic government, which is the free expression of the people's will.

[Announcer introduces (Julio Armando Valdes)] [Question] How do you view the reconsideration of the Nicaraguan Government; and, if they maintain their position that a war between Nicaragua and Honduras is unavoidable, what is the Honduran stand?

[Answer] I feel that the reconsideration of the Nicaraguan Government is very healthy. I feel it is positive. If they retain the stand that a war is inevitable, then we maintain the position that a war can be avoided.

[Unidentified announcer] We want to invite you to another news conference that will be called by Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica on another occasion. However, to end this one, the foreign secretary has a few last words to add:

[Paz Barnica] I want to thank you again for coming here to this exchange of views. I want to say that I hope you will be honest messengers of the country's feelings and of the purposes that inspire the government of our country for peace and democracy. You can be sure that my trip to Nicaragua is motivated by a desire for peace, constant struggle for peace by the Honduran democratic government, and a permanent struggle in favor of essential principles such as nonintervention, respect for the people's self-determination, the defense of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, cooperation with interdependence and the strengthening of a strict neutrality policy by Honduras in regard to the internal conflicts of neighboring countries. Thank you.

NICARAGUA

REACTION TO DEATH OF LEONID BREZHNEV REPORTED

Ortega Condolences

PA120344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Message of condolence sent by Nicaraguan Government to the Government of the USSR on the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Moscow:

The Nicaraguan Government and people join in the sorrow of the Soviet Government, party and people over the death of Companero Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet and CPSU general secretary.

The death of the great Soviet leader is an irreplaceable loss for the progressive countries, since during his political career he stood out as a faithful follower of Lenin's policies.

Undoubtedly, the work of Companero Brezhnev, a tireless fighter for peace, detente and sovereignty of the peoples who are taking the path to liberation, will be a legacy and example for new generations.

The cause of world peace has lost one of its greatest bulwarks, and the Nicaraguan people deeply regret his unfortunate demise.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

National Mourning Declared

PA121313 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has decreed a 3-day period of national mourning for the death of Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state, during which the Nicaraguan flag will remain at half-mast.

An official delegation will travel to Moscow to participate in the funeral services for the deceased political leader.

Similar measures were adopted in Nicaragua on the deaths of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, Panamanian leader Gen Omar Torrijos and Salvadoran martyr Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

Tijerino Remarks

PA111935 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] With the death of Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet state and Communist Party leader, peace has lost one of its greatest bulwarks, a man who dedicated his life to the struggle for world peace, Commander Doris Tijerino, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, Conipaz, said during a news conference at the journalists' headquarters.

The Sandinist leader said that as a tribute to the death of the ranking leader of the socialist republics, Conipaz will double its efforts to achieve peace throughout the continent. Here is Commander Tijerino's statement:

[Begin recording] Representing Conipaz, I wish to express our sorrow at the news that surprised the Nicaraguan people this morning: The announcement of Leonid Brezhnev's death. On hearing the news, which constitutes a hard blow to all fighters for peace. we must reflect on the importance and significance of the death of so great a man. We believe that although death is a natural fact, this is one that will undoubtedly mean a great loss to efforts for peace, which have lost one of their greatest bulwarks of recent years. Leonid Brezhnev dedicated his entire physical, moral, intellectual and revolutionary energies to the cause of world peace. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST TO HONDURAS

PA100422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Foreign Ministry protest note No 52 to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, issued on 9 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary:

I address Your Excellency to report to you the following:

Yesterday, 8 November, at 2200, a counterrevolutionary unit from the camps established in Honduran territory comprised of about 70 men dressed in olive green and armed with Fal rifles entered Nicaraguan territory through the sector of (San Jose de Las Manos), 8 km (?northeast) of [name indistinct] in Nueva Segovia Department. Using violence and death threats, they forced the peasant workers of several farms to gather. They subsequently kidnapped them and took them to Honduran territory.

According to the latest reports, 42 peasants were kidnapped. Twenty peasants were kidnapped from the (Santa Adelaida) farm owned by (Marco Tulio Abeldana). Their names are as follows: (Miguel A. Gomez), 25; (Teodoro Mejia), 35; (Lido Miranda), 30; (Justino Garcia), 23; (Lorenzo Alfaro), 28; (Jose Escoto), 30; (Francisco Munoz, 24; (Candelario Vargas), 24; (Santos Ramos), 19; (Laureano Paz), 18; (Jose Santos Gonzalez), 22; (Antonio Cales), 28; (Raimundo Munoz), 20; (Pedro A. Bautista), 18; (Ventura Carazo), 22; (Justo Garcia), 28; (Julio Lopez), 45; (Felipe Lopez), 24; (Jose Santos Bautista), 22; and (Miguel Angel Gomez), 22.

The following peasants were kidnapped from the (Argentina) farm owned by (Roger Peralta): (Sergio Centeno), 17; (Geronimo Estrada), 17; (Candelario Estrada), 16; (Rufino Estrada), 20; (Santos Estrada), 18; (Cesar Pastrana), 22; (Sebastian Hernandez) 20; (Margarito Perez), 28; (Porfirio Rodriguez), 22; and (Jose Ruiz Talavera), 26.

The following peasants were kidnapped from the (La Laguan) farm owned by (Pastor Lobos): (Julio Centeno Perez), 30; (Pedro Centeno Lopez), 25; (Jose Lopez Centeno), 20; (Santos Lopez Gonzalez), 18; (Leoncio Perez), 45; (Herman Perez Olla), 15; (Santos Miranda), 25; (Ernesto Talavera), 18; (Lorenzo Centeno), 18; (Estanislao Munoz), 18; (Jose Bautista Lago), 16; and (Pedro Lopez Cordova), 16.

As the foreign secretary knows, this new criminal action committed by Somozist counter-revolutionaries who operate from Honduras under the protection of powerful sectors of the Honduran Government and Armed Forces constitutes one more chapter in the vandalic and terrorist campaign organized from Honduras which has as its main victims the Nicaraguan population in the border region, which for the past 3 years has been the target of the attacks by Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

At this stage, Mr Secretary, it is almost unnecessary and useless to refer to the many laws that are violated daily by those who instead of assuming the obligations established in international treaties and agreements adopt an irresponsible attitude, thus permitting the worsening and impunity of these crimes, taking our peoples to extremely precarious situations and exposing all of Central America to a conflict the consequences of which Mr Secretary is well aware.

The Nicaraguan Government believes that it is not enough to make rhetorical statements of peace, but that words should be accompanied by actions that support them, because otherwise the results can only be situations such as the one currently existing between our two countries. Nevertheless, we insist and we will continue to insist on our efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to all these problems. This will obviously only be possible when the Honduran Government decides to make a reality its words of peace by immediately dismantling the counterrevolutionary camps established in its territory and by disbanding and disarming the counterrevolutionary groups that operate in it.

I remind Your Excellency that when we held our conversation in the office of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar you agreed to visit Nicaragua in the first week of November. Unfortunately, this meeting has not been held, solely and exclusively because Mr Secretary maintains the obstinate position of not holding a direct dialogue with us regarding the relations between our two countries, even though the serious events and outrages that almost daily occur in the border region are reaching extremes that make this the most serious tension spot in Central America.

Those events make us view as unjustifiable and even condemnable the Honduran Government's refusal to begin serious talks directed at finding a peaceful solution of the existing crisis. In view of this situation, we must ask ourselves what is sought by maintaining this dual attitude of talking about peace on the one hand and on the other hand refusing to hold a dialogue on our bilateral relations, which are so dangerously deteriorated as a result of the border situation.

On protesting this new criminal act of aggression against our population and territory, the Nicaraguan Government demands the immediate release of the 42 kidnapped peasants and makes the Honduran Government responsible for their physical and moral well-being.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished regards.

[no signature read]

VISIT OF HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY ANNOUNCED

PA112322 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2250 GMT 11 Nov 82

[News bulletin issued by the Foreign Ministry Directorate of Dissemination and Press on 11 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has officially confirmed that he will arrive in our country tomorrow, 12 November, at 0930. He is responding to invitations repeatedly made by our Government of National Reconstruction.

During his official visit, Paz Barnica will meet with acting Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Paz Barnica will remain in our country for 1 day. Consequently, he will have a very busy schedule that includes: 0930 -- arrival at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport aboard a private plane; 0945 -- transfer to Managua; 1000 -- arrival at the Foreign Ministry; 1010 -- a meeting with Tinoco at the conference room of the Foreign Ministry; 1130 -- the meeting ends; 1230 -- luncheon; 1400 -- time adjustment; 1415 -- transfer to the government palace; 1430 -- arrival at the government palace; 1530 -- departure to Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport; 1545 -- news conference; 1615 -- farewell; and 1625 -- plane takeoff.

FORMER RED CROSS OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

PA110359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Judicial authorities have reported that the Nicaraguan Government has accused a former Red Cross official of carrying out espionage tasks here for the United States.

The sources indicated that the government filed charges in court yesterday against Rene Talavera, 41, a Nicaraguan, for having carried out espionage at military installations on the Caribbean coast.

The charge of espionage, the first to be lodged by the leftist Sandinist government implicating the United States, states that Talavera used his official Red Cross documents to obtain access to restricted areas on the coast in order to observe military activity underway there.

According to the indictment, Talavera informed Allan Cowell, the U.S. military attache here, about Nicaraguan Armed Forces operations in Puerto Cabezas. Moreover, it was charged that Talavera agreed to the attache's request that he verify whether the remote Lagunas de Perlas port was a station for Soviet submarines.

The defendant carried out his espionage activities until he was arrested in March, 1982, on suspicion of spying for the United States, the judicial authorities said.

The U.S. Embassy here has declined to comment officially on the case, but a spokesman said that the mission personnel are acting in accordance with accepted international practice in gathering information in Nicaragua.

REACTION TO U.S. DRUG SMUGGLING CHARGES

FL111356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Nov 82

[GRANMA 11 November editorial -- read by announcer]

[Text] International news agencies and the VOA reported on 5 November that a federal court in Miami had lodged drug smuggling charges regarding traffic from Colombia to the United States, against 14 persons including, in its own words, 4 high-ranking officials of the Cuban Government.

This accusation, which is unheard of and farfetched, provokes our indignation and our most vigorous denial. The Yankee imperialists, who have been inventing every kind of slander against Cuba for the past 24 years, had never before dared to make such an absurd charge and had never resorted to such a low, miserable and cowardly device as this.

Apparently the present U.S. administration's special dedication to invent lies and the shameless and aberrant hatred felt toward our country was lacking until some senile mind involved Cuba in nothing less than the international drug traffic. The Reagan administration and the CIA are openly behind this campaign which the continent's reactionary press has been spreading for more than 1 year.

Throughout this period different rightist and oligarchic news agencies of several countries have repeatedly tried to involve Cuba in the drug traffic. At the same time they have been spreading all manner of lies against our country as part of the anti-Cuban climate of hysteria promoted by the present Yankee administration. It is the typical method used by the CIA, to spread its lies in different countries and later enhance their importance and acceptance in official U.S. circles. In fact, we did not have to wait long for the illustrious representatives of Yankee policy to repeat the infamy that they themselves fabricated.

The U.S. State Department's officials have shamelessly repeated these untruthful accusations. Naturally, no one has bothered to assume that they must prove what they say. With their customary arrogance the spokesmen of imperialism purposely lie and scorn the public opinion of their country and the world. Such were the remarks made by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for international affairs, and a few days earlier by George Bush, vice president of the United States and former CIA chief, during an election speech in Miami.

Now, with widespread publicity, the dogs of the capitalistic agencies present the charges of this federal court as the result of a supposedly extensive investigation carried out by the so-called presidential commission on narcotics traffic. To assume that Cuba could be remotely connected with one of these individuals is an offense that makes the blood of any Cuban boil.

Cuba is the opposite of the decaying, vice-riddled and rotting imperialist Yankee society. Cuba is the cleanest country on this continent, a country without drugs, without gambling, without prostitution in which there is no room and will never be for the vices that today corrode U.S. society.

Our morals, our principles, our unblemished international conduct place us far above these degrading activities. We are as far removed from the drug traffic as we are from the low and destructive actions of the immoral and dishonest U.S. Government. However, because of its convictions, its sense of responsibility and legality and its special geographical position, Cuba is unquestionably the country that has acted most vigorously and tenaciously against the air and sea drug traffic toward the United States.

These are the facts. The government and people of Cuba challenge Federal Judge Stanley Marcus, Enders and Bush to submit a single shred of evidence of the charges made against the Cuban officials and authorities. We believe that U.S. public opinion, the U.S. press and every U.S. citizen who has any sense of dignity and decorum have the obligation to demand that this evidence be made public without any excuse or delay.

Since they cannot do this, since this evidence does not exist and they cannot fabricate it, since all this is a repugnant and rotten lie, U.S. and world opinion will also have the full right to state, as we, the Cubans state, that the U.S. rulers and officials who have invented and spread this slander are cynics and liars. The Reagan administration will not benefit from shamelessly spreading these lies and slander. This is our deepest conviction. Cuba occupies too high a place in history -- in the judgement of the peoples and nations of the world -- to be reached by mud and dirt. This mud will splatter the same ones who sling it.

One more thing: Those four Cubans charged by a federal court in Miami have sufficient honesty, moral values, history, decency and courage to share with all of the judges and rulers of the United States.

RADIO HAVANA REPORTS BREZHNEV'S DEATH

FL111238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The highest Soviet leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, died yesterday, Wednesday, at 0830 Moscow time, 0030 11 November Cuban time. A death notice issued today in the Soviet capital states as follows.

"The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers wish to announce, with profound sorrow, to the party and all the Soviet people that the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, passed away unexpectedly at 0830 hours on 10 November. The name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal follower of the great Leninist cause and vehement fighter for peace and communism, will always live in the hearts of all Soviet citizens and of progressive mankind."

Castro Signs Condolences Book

FL112358 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2254 GMT on 11 November carries live color coverage of the signing of the condolences book for the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev located at the base of the Jose Marti monument at the Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana.

The cameras show Cuban President Fidel Castro followed by other Cuban leaders and Soviet officials entering the platform area. A large mural of Soviet leader Brezhnev hangs on a curtained background wall.

President Fidel Castro signs the book and is followed in succession by the following: Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Katushev, Politburo members Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart Davalos, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Pedro Miret Prieto, Julio Camacho Aguilera, Sergio del Valle, alternate Politburo members Humberto Perez, Vilma Espin, Jesus Montane Oropesa, Senen Casas Regueiro, Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos, alternate Politburo members Armando Acosta, Roberto Veiga and Lionel Soto.

They are followed by a number of personnel attached to the Soviet Embassy in Cuba and members of the Soviet delegations visiting Cuba for the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. The Soviet group is then followed by other Cuban leaders including Flavio Bravo, Jose Naranjo, Fabio Grobart, Faustino Perez and other unidentified members of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

The condolences book, explains announcer Manolo Ortega, has been open since early this afternoon and Havana television will cover the book signing at irregular times throughout the night as the people and members of the different mass organizations express their sorrow over the loss of the "great leader of progressive forces, great humanitarian and very dear Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev."

Coverage ends at 2319 GMT.

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL101533 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1553 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR, early this morning received Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the FAR minister.

The Angolan defense minister was also welcomed by Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Sixto Batista Santana, alternate members of the Politburo. The military attaches of the diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also at the airport.

Afterwards the delegation headed by Col Pedro Maria Tonha left with Castro for the Cacahual Mausoleum where, after receiving the military honors of a Havana Garrison ceremonial unit, they laid a wreath on the tomb of Maj Gen Antonio Maceo y Grajales. At Colinas del Cacahual the Angolan defense minister was shown a map with historic notes of the invasion and he was briefed on the military activities of Gen Antonio Maceo.

Talks Held

FL110200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the FAR, met this afternoon with Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola.

Participating in the talks held at the Ministry of the FAR in a climate of camaraderie were the rest of the high-level military delegation visiting us, Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Mwaete Joao Baptista, Div Gen Abelardo Colome, first vice minister of the FAR, and Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate.

RODRIQUEZ MEETS WITH DE LA MADRID IN MEXICO

FL101302 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid has held talks with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is visiting Mexico City.

Yesterday morning former Mexican President Luis Echeverria, president of the Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World, invited Rodriguez to attend the inauguration of a symposium on nonalignment and the new international economic order. Carlos Rafael spoke at the meeting and emphasized the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present international situation and the importance of the forthcoming seventh summit slated for New Delhi in 1983 to discuss the world's vital problems, such as peace and the new international economic order.

The Cuban vice president returns to Cuba today after decorating former Mexican Ambassador to Havana Gonzalo Martinez Corbala with the Order of Solidarity.

DORTICOS RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FLEGEL

FL110220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Politburo and justice minister, has received in Havana Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Contract Court.

The vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers held talks with Flegel and with the members of his delegation in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and cooperation characterizing relations between the two countries. They exchanged views on legal matters and Dorticos expressed interest in the length of the delegation's stay in Cuba. The delegation is being attended to by Dr [Miguel] Reyes Salia, chief arbiter of the national state arbitration organ.

CASTRO GIVEN SOVIET POLAR EXPEDITION MEDAL

FL110235 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The chief of the current Soviet expedition to the antarctic, Dr Yuriy Galkin, has sent a commemorative medal of the 25th Soviet expedition to the polar continent to Cuban President Fidel Castro. The medal and an accompanying certificate praising Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's interest in Cuban participation in the polar expeditions were turned over to Dr Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Angel Grana, members of the expedition.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVOKED 27 DECEMBER

FL111320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly, has convoked the third regular session of the second legislature of that high body for 27 December at 0900 in this capital's Palace of Conventions.

The meeting is called in exercise of the powers assigned to the president of the assembly by the Constitution's Article No 79.

GRENADA

BISHOP: EFFORTS TO EXPEL GRENADA FROM CARICOM

PA101900 Paris AFP in Spanish 2138 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the Caribbean bulletin]

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop charged today, for the second time in 2 days, that efforts are being made within the Caribbean Common Market to expel Grenada. Bishop said that efforts are being made under the guise of democracy to separate from the Caribbean family a people who can sovereignly decide on their own future. The prime minister said that "while we are being attacked in the region, we are exhibiting, to our own people and the Caribbean people, a new disposition, based on more work and more production, to build a sovereign nation, a nation with more culture."

BISHOP COMMENTS ON UPCOMING OECS SUMMIT

FL111653 Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Saint Georges, Grenada, Nov 11, CANA -- Grenada is planning to raise a number of sporting, transportation, trading and cultural issues at an Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) head of government meeting opening in Saint Lucia today, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has reported.

Bishop told reporters that Grenada will seek to get the meeting to increase the "people-to-people contact" in the region and improve intra-regional travel.

Grenada has some ideas for the uplifting of sports and culture in the region which will be put to the meeting, the prime minister said. Bishop also spoke of the need to make middle-level technical training more accessible to Caribbean people and said the matter would also be raised at the two-day meeting of the seven-nation grouping. He said Grenada wanted the government leaders to discuss the importance of bulk buying some products not made in the region.

The OECS comprises Grenada, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

This meeting will be the second since the OECS was set up last year. It precedes the November 16-18 meeting in Jamaica of heads of government of the 12-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) to which the OECS countries belong. "Without a Caricom meeting following immediately afterwards, the OECS meeting will still be important, but the fact that the Caricom meeting follows soon after the OECS makes the OECS meeting even more important," Bishop said.

Bishop and his foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, left here yesterday for Saint Lucia. Minister of agriculture, George Louison, had left earlier for a meeting of economic affairs officials from the OECS.

JAMAICA

SEAGA, OPPOSITION SEND CONDOLENCES TO MOSCOW

FL120035 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] At home, Prime Minister Seaga today cabled his condolences to Moscow stating that in Mr Brezhnev the Soviets had lost an outstanding leader. Jamaica, Mr Seaga said, was looking forward to continued cooperation with Moscow under whatever leadership took over there.

The opposition People's National Party called the late Soviet president a great statesman and said his death would leave a gaping hole in the world's political stage. The workers' party said communists throughout the world had lost an outstanding comrade.

SAINT LUCIA

BIRD ADDRESSES OECS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, Nov 10, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's deputy prime minister, Lester Bird, today stressed the importance for Caribbean Community (Caricom) government leaders to harmonise and integrate their respective responses to the negative impact of global recession on the islands' economies.

Mr Bird expressed this view in his address to the first meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which opened here this afternoon. The committee of ministers of trade, industry and commerce from the seven-member territories of the OECS authority, is meeting to discuss issues related to trade and industry, energy, aid and technical assistance.

Mr Bird, who is chairing the meeting, said that there are important decisions to be taken which will have an impact upon the economies of the islands.

"We are meeting at a time when the world economic situation is in an almost catastrophic state, and it is imperative that within the sub-regional grouping, we coordinate and harmonise our problems, so as to minimise the negative impact from world recession," he said.

Mr Bird noted that the meeting was also significant from the point of view that the islands needed to prepare for next week's Caricom heads of government meeting. "I think the future of the Caribbean will be dependent on what comes out of that meeting and the people of the Caribbean will be looking to see exactly how reasonable we are as leaders in trying to effect policies which will redound to the benefit of the region as a whole."

Mr Bird is also due to address tomorrow's opening of the of the OECS heads meeting, which will be officially declared open by Saint Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton. During the next two days, the prime ministers will discuss a number of matters, including the restructuring of the university of the West Indies, the Caribbean as a zone of peace, civil aviation, the conversion of the East Caribbean Currency Authority into a full fledged central bank, the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the law of the sea.

This will be the second time that heads of government of OECS member states are meeting since the launching of the organisation, in July last year.